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of all of the quicksilver mines of the United States, giving their location, name and address of owner, general character of the deposit, nature and extent of the workings, reduction equipment, and estimated production to the end of 1918.

The report closes with a list of recent publications on quicksilver in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

E. S. B.

Peat in 1918. By C. C. OSBON. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1918. U.S. Geological Survey.

The peat industry, though still one of our smallest mineral industries, exhibited somewhat surprising growth in 1917 and 1918, attaining in the latter year a production record about three times that for any year prior to 1917. This growth has been due partly to an increase in its use for fuel, especially in New England, but also to the development of other uses, such, for example, as its incorporation in commercial fertilizers and its use in the preparation of stock foods, partly as an absorbent for other components, but also because of its nitrogen content, which averages about 2 per cent. During the war over half a million absorbent surgical dressings were made in this country from peat moss and sent to our armies. The report constitutes an excellent brief review of the origin and distribution of peat in the United States and includes a map, 18×28 inches, showing in colors the distribution of our peat deposits and the location of peat-producing plants.

E. S. B.